

UMT MOBILIZATION PLANNING I

SUBCOURSE NUMBER CH0827

Edition B

**United States Army Chaplain Center and School
Fort Jackson, South Carolina 29207-7090**

5 Credit Hours

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SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

This subcourse is designed to teach you the Unit Ministry Team Mobilization Planning. The subcourse contains information on Mobilization Terms, Levels, Phases, and Authorities; Mobilization Management and Responsibilities; how to identify Chaplain Assets/Shortfalls; and Mobilization Reporting, Logistics, Funding and Exercise.

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects the doctrine, which was current at the time it was prepared. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest publications.

The words "he", "him", "his", and "men" when used in this publication, represent both the masculine and feminine genders, unless otherwise stated.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

TASK: Recall and apply information about mobilization to Unit Ministry Teams concerns.

CONDITIONS: Given the subcourse material on mobilization and a training scenario, the student will complete the examination at the end of this subcourse.

STANDARDS: The student will demonstrate comprehension and knowledge of this subcourse by achieving a minimum of 70% on the multiple-choice based examination for Subcourse CH0827.

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LESSON ONE

MOBILIZATION TERMS, LEVELS, PHASES, AND AUTHORITIES

OVERVIEW

TASK DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson, you will learn mobilization terms, levels, phases and authorities needed on the Unit Ministry Team (UMT) mobilization planning.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

TASK: Recall and identify the Army mobilization terms, levels, phases, and authorities.

CONDITION: Given the subcourse material for this lesson and a training scenario.

STANDARD: The student will respond with 70% accuracy to the multiple choice subcourse examination requiring recall and application of instructions.

REFERENCE The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:
:

UMT Information Handbook on Mobilization

CGSC #2G-F65/500-15, MADRAT

[FM 25-5](#)

INTRODUCTION

At some point in the future, you may be called upon to go to war. The Army must be prepared to win that war and the cornerstone of preparedness is training. Mobilization is bringing the total Army force to a state of readiness for war or for other national emergencies. Army installations are standardized through regulations to ensure that operations can be effectively supported in peacetime. This effectiveness must continue throughout the transition from a peacetime (premobilization) to a wartime status (mobilization) and during wartime (post-mobilization). Army installations provide the sustaining support necessary for units to accomplish their missions. The UMT performs and provides for comprehensive religious support to soldiers and their families Army wide in war and peace. The UMT supports the specific religious, spiritual, and ethical needs of soldiers in keeping with the objectives and principles of Army installations as stated above.

PART A - MOBILIZATION TERMS

1. Army Mobilization and Operations Planning & Execution System (AMOPES).

AMOPES is the vehicle by which all components of the Army plan and execute actions to provide and expand Army forces and resources to meet the requirements of unified commands. AMOPES dictates the preparation of mobilization plans. This creates the framework within which the Army has the ability to mobilize the Reserve Components. The document gives mission focus and command responsibilities. It also details the functional policy and guidance applicable to each level of mobilization. AMOPES also prescribes responsibilities and outlines the mobilization process; describes the Army's capabilities to meet the tasking requirements of mobilization within current program and budget limitations; and the Army Staff crisis organization.

2. Base Development Plan.

A plan for facilities, installations, and bases required to support military operations.

3. C-Day.

The unnamed day on which a deployment operation commences or is to commence. The deployment may be a relocation of forces (directed by a commander of a unified or specified command); movement of cargo, weapons systems, and personnel (Service-directed); or a combination of the above.

4. Coordinating Installation.

An installation assigned to coordinate specified types of intra-Service support within a prescribed geographical area.

5. Critical Supplies and Materials.

Those supplies vital to the support of operations, which are or are, expected to be in short supply.

6. Date Required to Load (DRL).

The date a unit would be required to depart an installation in order to meet its required arrival schedule in the objective area to support the specific OPLAN. This date reflects an unconstrained deployment requirement projected for a unit to pinpoint requirements for management decision.

7. D-Day.

The day on which an operation commences or is due to commence. This may be the commencement of hostilities of any operation.

8. Defense Readiness Conditions.

A uniform system of progressive alert postures for use between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the commanders of unified and specified commands, and for use by the Services.

9. Deployment.

In a strategic sense, the relocation of forces to desired areas of operation.

10. Deployment Plan.

A plan for the conduct of deployment that supports the deployment phase of an operation or contingency plan.

11. Direct Deploying Unit.

A Reserve Component unit that moves directly from home station to a port of embarkation (POE). The unit does not move through a mobilization station, and deploys without having had post mobilization training and MS.

12. Domestic Emergencies.

Emergencies affecting the public welfare and occurring within the 50 states as a result of enemy attack, insurrection, or civil disturbance, which endanger life and property or disrupt the usual process of government.

13. Earliest Arrival Date.

The earliest date that a unit is permitted to arrive at the port of debarkation (POD) in support of a specific OPLAN.

14. Effective Date (E-Date).

The effective date of any change in unit status. (For mobilization planning two E-dates are critical: first, the date that a Reserve Component unit is ordered to Federal Active status, e.g., transferred from ARNG/USAR to AUS status; and second, the date a unit is transferred from Army operational control to the operational control of a unified command upon attainment of an operationally ready or deployable status).

15. Exemption.

Total relief from the requirements to report for active duty on the reporting date specified in orders to active duty.

16. F-Hour.

The effective time of announcement to the military department by the Secretary of Defense of a decision to mobilize Reserve units.

17. Filler.

An individual assigned to a unit to bring it to full MTOE or TDA/MOBTDA wartime strength or other specified level.

18. Force Development.

The process of translating projected DA resources (manpower, fiscal, and materiel) into time-phased programs and structure (expressed in dollars, equipment and units) necessary to accomplish assigned missions and functions.

19. Force Mobilization Troops Basis (FMTB).

The FMTB is a file containing all MTOE/TDA organizations in the Active Army, and all MTOE/TDA organizations to be mobilized after M-Day. It includes all forward deployed, deployable, and nondeployable forces in the Army, and is the primary source document provided by HQDA to Army planners worldwide.

20. FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System (FORMDEPS).

Provides a single source series of documents that specifies mobilization and deployment planning guidance and instructions. It explains command relationships; defines responsibilities, procedures and requirements; and describes automated systems. FORMDEPS provides planning guidance and instructions to other major Army commands, Continental Armies, Installations, and Reserve Component Headquarters for the execution of FORSCOM missions. It implements the provisions found in AMOPES.

21. H-Hour.

The specific hour on D-Day at which a particular operation commences. The highest command or headquarters coordinating the planning will specify the exact meaning of H-Hour within the aforementioned definition.

22. Home Station.

The assigned permanent location of ARNG armory or USAR reserve center.

23. Inactive Duty Training (IDT).

Authorized training performed by a member of a Reserve Component not on active duty or active duty for training and consisting of regularly scheduled unit training assemblies (UTA), additional training assemblies, and periods of appropriate duty or equivalent training.

24. Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA).

A member of the Individual Ready Reserve who is preselected, pretrained, and assigned to occupy an authorized active duty position on mobilization. A Drilling IMA (DIMA) is an IMA who also performs monthly IDT at his command.

25. Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).

Members of the Ready Reserve who are not assigned to the Selected Reserve and who are not on active duty.

26. Industrial Mobilization.

The transformation of industry from its peacetime activity to the industrial program necessary to support the national military objectives. It includes the mobilization of materiel, labor, capital, production facilities, and contributory items and services essential to the industrial program.

27. Initial Active Duty Training (IADT).

The first period of active duty for initial individual training prescribed by law or regulation (for nonprior service enlistees).

28. Joint Operations Planning Execution System (JOPES).

Establishes policies and procedures for the development, coordination, dissemination, review, and approval of joint operation plans. It also provides policies and procedures for execution planning in emergency and time sensitive situations, including the creation of an operations order.

29. Latest Arrival Date.

The latest date a unit or any element thereof is required at the port of debarkation (POD) and completes unloading in support of a specific OPLAN.

30. Latest Release Date.

The date established by Headquarters, Department of the Army, as the latest date that a unit must be released from active duty.

31. M-Day.

Mobilization Day - The day the Secretary of Defense directs a mobilization based on a decision by the President, the Congress, or both. All mobilization planning (e.g., alert, movement, transportation, and deployment or employment) is based on this date.

32. Military Support to Civil Authorities (MSCA)

Provided during a state or federally declared domestic emergency. MSCA could encompass natural or manmade disasters, accidents, terrorist attacks, etc. Religious support works within established legal parameters to provide for the pastoral care needs of victims and emergency response workers/support personnel.

33. Mobilization.

Mobilization is the act of preparing for war or other emergencies through assembling and organizing national resources. It is the process by which the all or a part of the Armed Forces are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and materiel for active military service, federalization of Reserve Components, extension of terms of service, and other actions necessary to convert to a wartime posture.

34. Mobilization Entity.

A unit, which is organized under any approved authorization document (TOE/MTOE or TDA), implemented by general order, and which mobilizes as one entity. Each mobilization entity would have a separate Unit Identification Code (UIC). All sub-elements are organic and have a common troop program sequence number and a common Mobilization Station.

35. Mobilization Site.

The designated military installation or mobilization center to which a Reserve Component unit is moved for further processing, organizing, equipping, training, and employing after mobilization. It can be called a Power Projection Platform (PPP), or a Power Support Platform (PSP).

36. Mobilization Level Application Software (MOBLAS).

A computerized procedural system that speeds the preparation and dispatch of mobilization orders for IRR personnel and pre-positions personnel accessioning data for members of RC units, retirees, and the IRR at mobilization stations.

37. Mobilization Troop Basis Stationing Plan (MTBSP).

Schedules, in relation to M-Day, the time-phased mobilization of RC units, to include reporting date and mobilization stations, and date required to load for deployment. MTBSP is volume II of FORMDEPS.

38. Operation Plan.

A plan for a single operation or a series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based upon stated assumptions and is the form of directive employed by higher authority to permit subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans and orders.

39. Port of Embarkation

An air or sea terminal at which troops, units, military sponsored personnel, unit equipment, and materiel board and/or are loaded.

40. Prepositioned Material Configured to Unit Sets.

The prepositioning of equipment for selected units in support of a NATO operation.

41. Ready Reserve.

Units and unit member of the Reserve Components and individuals liable for involuntary active duty in time of war, national emergency as declared by Congress, national emergency declared by the President, or when otherwise authorized by law.

42. Ready to Load Date.

The projected date a unit is capable of starting and sustainment movement from its normal geographic location to an assigned POE.

43. Retired Reserve

Consists of those individuals whose names are placed on the Reserve Retired list by proper authority in accordance with law or regulations. Members of the Retired Reserve may, if qualified, be ordered to active duty involuntarily in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress, or when otherwise authorized by law, and then only when it is determined by the Secretary of the Army that adequate numbers of qualified individuals in the required categories are not readily available in the Ready Reserve or in active status in the Standby Reserve.

44. Round Out.

A Department of the Army program which brings under-structured Active Army divisions up to a standard configuration by affiliation of Reserve Component units. In the event of a mobilization, these Reserve Component units may deploy as part of the Active Army Division. Other terms that describe Round Out are "Teaming", "Multi-Compo", "Integrated Divisions", "Dual Missioned, " and "Round Up".

45. Selected Reserve.

That portion of the Ready Reserve consisting of units and individual reservists required to participate in Inactive Duty Training and Annual Training, both of which are in a pay status. The Selected Reserve also includes persons performing Initial Active Duty for Training 10 USC 268(b).

46. Standby Reserve.

Those units and members of the Reserve Components (other than those in the Ready Reserve or Retired Reserve) who are liable for active duty only after being certified as available by the Selective Service System when requested by the Secretary of Defense.

47. Standard Installation Division Personnel System (SIDPERS WARTIME).

A centrally designed field operating system, controlled and maintained by HQDA (PERSCOM), designed to support the automated personnel strength and management information needs of field commanders and their respective staffs. During wartime, system functions are reduced to meet only minimum essential needs.

48. State Adjutant General

A National Guard officer appointed by the Governor of a state to administer the military affairs of the state. A state adjutant general may be federally recognized as a general officer, provided he meets the prescribed requirements and qualifications. Generally known as "The Adjutant General" (TAG).

49. State Area Command (STARC).

The National Guard command and control headquarters for peacetime operations within a particular state or territory. It is responsible for planning and executing military support for civil defense and land defense plans under the respective area commander. It also provides for the command and control of mobilized ARNGUS units from Home Station until arrival at Mobilization Station.

50. Support Installation

An installation or activity that provides a type of support to off-post units and activities within a specific geographic area.

51. Sustainability.

The ability to provide and maintain those levels of force, manpower, materiel, and consumables necessary to support a military effort.

52. The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS).

An automated system that supports the development and documentation of organizational structures. It also supports requirements for, and authorizations of, personnel and equipment necessary to accomplish the assigned missions of Army units.

53. Theater.

The geographical area outside of CONUS for which a commander of a unified or specified command has been assigned military responsibility.

54. Time-Phased Force Deployment List (TPFDL).

A listing that identifies type units to support a particular operations plan and provides data concerning their routing from origin to destination.

55. Training and Sustaining Base Quick Fix Forces (QFF).

Those minimum essential units required on station immediately after mobilization to expand rapidly the training base to perform priority tasks in deploying the early force and shipping essential supplies.

56. Unit Status and Identity Reporting System (UNITREP).

A system that provides the unit readiness status of all RC and AC units in the approved force structure.

57. United States Army Reserve Command (USARC)

The USAR Command and control headquarters over the Regional Support Commands (RSC), Institutional Training Divisions (Div (IT)), Training Support Divisions (TSD), and other designated GO Commands.

58. WARTRACE.

A management program designed to improve the readiness of the Total Force through the alignment of Active Component and Reserve Component units into force packages which enable units to train and plan in peacetime for their wartime missions. WARTRACE is a road map that orients a unit's readiness, mobilization and deployment programs toward the primary objective - the accomplishment of a wartime mission. It provides a guide for force readiness and aids in prioritizing resources.

PART B - MOBILIZATION LEVELS

1. General.

The Department of Defense (DOD) mobilizes all or part of the Armed Forces as authorized by law or congressional resolution and when directed by the President. The extent of the emergency governs the level of mobilization.

2. Levels.

a. Mobilization is not one phenomenon. There are five levels of mobilization.

(1) Selective Mobilization.

For a domestic emergency, the Congress or the President may order expansion of the active Armed Forces by mobilization of Reserve Component (RC) units and/or individual Reservists to deal with a situation where the Armed Forces may be required to protect life, Federal property and functions, or to prevent disruption of Federal activities. A selective mobilization would not be associated with a requirement for contingency plans involving external threats to the national security.

(2) Presidential Reserve Call-up (PRC)

For specific contingencies, such as the Balkan's peace keeping missions. Involuntary call-up of up to 200,000 of Select (drilling) Reserves. This presidential directed action affects all services. There is no requirement for a national emergency, but the President must report to Congress within 24 hours. Up to 180 day call-up, duty in both CONUS and overseas.

(3) Partial Mobilization.

For a contingency operation or war plan or upon declaration of a national emergency, the Congress or the President may order augmentation of the active Armed Forces (short of full mobilization) by mobilization of up to one million persons of the Ready Reserve (units or individuals) for up to 24 months. Only the President is limited by the one million person ceiling. The Congress may establish any limit desired in a Congressionally declared partial mobilization.

(4) Full Mobilization.

Full mobilization requires passage by the Congress or a public law or joint resolution declaring war or a national emergency. It involves the mobilization of all RC units in the existing approved force structure, all individual Reservists, and the materiel resources needed for this expanded force structure.

(5) Total Mobilization.

Total mobilization involves expansion of the active Armed Forces by organizing and/or activating additional units beyond the existing approved force structure to respond to requirements of the emergency, and the mobilization of all national resources needed, to include production facilities, to sustain such forces. Congressional authorization is required for these actions.

Expansion of the active Armed Forces, under any of the types of mobilization listed, assumes at least the ability of the industrial base to meet mobilization requirements for production of selected items with existing facilities and to provide for an orderly, responsive growth to meet force requirements.

b. Presidential Reserve Call-Up Authority.

Title 10 United States Code (USC) 673b gives the President the power to activate up to 200,000 Selected Reserve members involuntarily for 90 days (plus an additional 90 if required) without declaring a national emergency. The 200,000 figure represents the total Selected Reserve members called to active duty during this timeframe. If some Reservists are released from active duty early, others may be activated as long as the total remains within the 200,000 ceiling and the total declared duration is not exceeded. No limit exists for Reservists who volunteer for active duty and are called to active duty under some authority other than Title 10 USC 673b. The President may utilize the authority when he determines it necessary to augment the active forces for any operational mission. This authority is not meant to circumvent existing controls

on active duty and strengths through successive call-ups of Reservists. The 90 plus 90 days duration for activation is sufficient to clarify the operational situation and ascertain whether some degree of national mobilization is required or that no further need for augmentation of active forces exists. Due to legal and system constraints, the 200k are not considered a mobilization.

PART C - MOBILIZATION PHASES

There are five mobilization phases, and they are discussed as follows:

(1) Phase I - Planning.

This phase concerns RC units at home station during peacetime. During this phase, units plan, train and prepare to accomplish assigned mobilization missions; prepare mobilization plans and files as directed by STARC/USARC and FORMDEPS, conduct mobilization training as directed. Each unit takes as many administrative and processing actions as possible before being ordered to Federal active duty. Therefore, plans for the following phases must be completed to include movement planning. Planning is the normal training accomplished at IDT weekends or Annual Training.

(2) Phase II - Alert.

This phase begins when a unit receives notice of a pending order to active duty and ends when the unit enters active Federal service. The unit takes specific actions to transition from RC to AC status. The unit begins to implement actions with available personnel, facilities, and emergency activities to complete the administrative and processing actions that began in Phase I. The unit prepares to move.

(3) Phase III - Mobilization at Home Station.

This phase begins with the reception of a mobilization order, and the unit's entry on active Federal duty. During this phase, the unit takes action to speed its transition to AC status. The unit receives the mobilization order, property is inventoried, and the advance party departs. Phase III ends when the unit departs for its MS or POE

(4) Phase IV - Movement to Mobilization Station.

This phase begins with the unit's departure from HS and ends when the unit closes at its MS or POE. Movement from HS to MS will be by the most expeditious and practical means available. Organic wheeled vehicles will normally be used when the MS is within a one-day road march. Personnel and equipment in excess of organic capability, or which cannot sustain a motor march operation, will be moved by other military or commercial transportation. The Installation assists the unit commander to perform mission essential training; cross level equipment and personnel; update Unit Status Reports; validate mission readiness; and report when ready to move.

(5) Phase V - Operational Readiness Improvement to Port of Embarkation.

This phase begins when the mobilized unit closes at its MS and ends when the unit is evaluated as operationally ready for deployment. Additional training may vary as evaluation may dictate. The goal of the unit is to attain operational readiness in the shortest possible time consistent with its planned deployment or operational mission.

PART D - MOBILIZATION AUTHORITIES

1. Mobilization Authority.

- a. The Authority to order mobilization resides with the President and/or the Congress. The Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), with the advice and recommendation of the Service Secretaries and Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), recommends to the President and the Congress the mobilization authority required to support a given contingency, OPLAN or national emergency. The SECDEF directs mobilization of RC units and manpower through the military departments.
- b. Only Congress can authorize full or total mobilization, normally being the declaration of war or national emergency.
- c. All units and individuals of the Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, Retired Reserve, and Retired Regulars (including Navy and Marine Corps Fleet Reserve) may be ordered to duty under this authority.

2. Mobilization Authority of the Secretaries of the Military Departments.

The SECDEF is the primary advisor on defense matters and exercises authority and control over all military departments.

The Secretary of a Military Department, by authority granted in Title 10 USC 672(b) can, without the consent of a person affected, order any unit, and any member not assigned to a RC unit, to active duty for not more than 15 days a year. Members of the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard may not be ordered to active duty under this subsection without the consent of the Governors of the State or of Puerto Rico, or the commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard, or the commanding generals, Territory of Guam or the Virgin Islands.

3. Legal Authorities.

- a. Mobilization planning must provide a range of options for implementation prior to declaration of war or national emergency as well as after. Government officials, from the President and Congress on down, cannot make mobilization decisions on their own in a void. There are a number of emergency authorities, which authorize Federal officials to take certain actions during times of war, national emergency, or other circumstances deemed sufficiently critical to warrant the exercise of such extraordinary authority. Emergency authority is based on U.S. Code and Public Law, or upon Executive Orders, Federal Regulations, departmental regulations, and interagency agreements, which may implement or be derived from U.S. Code

and Public Law. There are many different stages and ranges of action in moving a nation from peacetime through crisis to war.

- b. Existing legal authorities for mobilization actions can be categorized as being available in peacetime, available after a Presidential or Congressional declaration of national emergency, or available in time of war. In addition, standby legal authorities can and should be prepared during peacetime for enactment as needed during a period of rising tensions, national emergency or war.
- c. Some statutes permit actions, which do not require a declaration of national emergency or a wartime situation. These may be invoked by the President or, in some cases, a department head and are available in peacetime as well as in a period of rising tension. Examples of such authorities are the President's ability to order to active duty up to 200,000 members of the Selected Reserve for a period of up to 90 plus 90 days without a declaration of national emergency, to recall retired members of the Regular Army or Air Force, to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal Aviation Administration, to require priority performance on contracts, and to guarantee loans to defense contractors.
- d. A national emergency can be declared by the President, the Congress or both. In the past the declaration of national emergency was a major event, a decisive turning point, before which no preparatory actions were taken and after which everything possible to prepare for war was done. However, since the National Emergencies Act (50 USC 1602-1651) was passed in 1976, the declaration of a national emergency is no longer an all-or-nothing situation. The Act provides that when the President declares a national emergency, he must specify in the declaration of subsequent execution orders which authorities he is invoking under the national emergency. Thus, he does not simply declare an emergency and automatically have all powers, which may be operative in times of national emergency; rather, he must construct a set of national emergency powers, selecting from those available during a Presidentially declared emergency. Congress may terminate his declaration of national emergency at any time by concurrent resolution and will review the declaration and situation every 6 months.
- e. This means that, while declaring a national emergency remains an important decision, it is no longer the all-out decision of major proportions that it was in the past. We can now temporize and send small, incremental signals that may help de-escalate a crisis or allow us to make certain necessary actions with a minimum of provocation. For instance, after the hostage taking in Iran, the President declared a national emergency for the sole purpose of freezing Iranian assets in this country. The September 11th attacks also led to the declaration of a national emergency, the largest since WWII.
- f. Since the President specifies the authorities he will use when he declares a national emergency, it would be more efficient to have him cite all those authorities which will be needed in the immediately foreseeable future at the time the emergency is initially declared. Accordingly, Defense advisers to the President should consider the entire range of authorities available under a Presidentially declared emergency and make appropriate recommendations whenever it becomes necessary for the President to declare a national emergency. In that way a

piecemeal approach to Presidential authorities can be avoided and time can be saved. Because it coordinates the emergency activities of the Federal civil agencies, the Federal Emergency Management Agency should be included in deliberations that might result in a recommendation for a declaration of a national emergency.

g. Some enacted, but standby legislation requires a Congressionally declared national emergency before it becomes effective in time of emergency. For example, mobilization of the Standby Reserve and Recall of members of the Retired Reserve must be preceded by the declaration of a national emergency or war by the Congress. Unlike the case of a Presidentially declared national emergency, it is not mandated by law that such a Congressional declaration specify which authorities will be invoked under it or for what purposes it has been declared.

Practice Exercise

Lesson One

Instructions The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

Situation: You are the Installation Chaplain of a subordinate UMT preparing to participate in the upcoming mobilization exercises. To fulfill the responsibilities required of mobilization, you must familiarize yourself with Army mobilization terms, levels, stages, and agencies involved in the planning and execution of mobilization.

1. This may be the commencement of hostilities of any operation.
 - A. C-Day.
 - B. F-Hour.
 - C. M-Day.
 - D. D-Day.
2. Its members are preselected, pretrained, and assigned to occupy an authorized active duty position on mobilization.
 - A. Individual Ready Reserve.
 - B. Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs).
 - C. Ready Reserve.
 - D. Standby Reserve.
3. Presidential 200,000 Selected Reserve Call-Up Authority has the power to
 - A. Activate its members for 30 days (plus an additional 30 if required) without declaring a national emergency.
 - B. Activate its members for 60 days (plus an additional 90 if required) without declaring a national emergency.
 - C. Activate its members for 90 days (plus an additional 90 if required) without declaring a national emergency.
 - D. Activate its members for 120 days (plus an additional 90 if required) without declaring a national emergency.

4. When the President declares a national emergency, he
 - A. Must specify in the declaration of subsequent execution orders which authorities he is invoking under the national emergency.
 - B. Has all powers, which may be operative in times of national emergency.
 - C. Does not have to specify which authorities he is invoking under the national emergency.
 - D. Must notify Congress of his actions, and upon notification Congress may not terminate his declaration of national emergency at any time.

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

1. This may be the commencement of hostilities of any operation.

A. C-Day.

B. F-Hour.

C. M-Day.

D. D-Day.

In the military this day is known as "D-day", which is the day when an operation commences or is due to commence.

2. Its members are preselected, pretrained, and assigned to occupy an authorized active duty position on mobilization.

A. Individual Ready Reserve.

B. Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs).

C. Ready Reserve.

D. Standby Reserve.

IMAs members are required to train with their active duty counterparts in order to fill an active duty position in the event of mobilization.

3. Presidential 200,000 Selected Reserve Call-Up Authority has the power to

A. Activate its members for 30 days (plus an additional 30 if required) without declaring a national emergency.

B. Activate its members for 60 days (plus an additional 90 if required) without declaring a national emergency.

C. Activate its members for 90 days (plus an additional 90 if required) without declaring a national emergency.

D. Activate its members for 120 days (plus an additional 90 if required) without declaring a national emergency.

Title 10 United States Code (USC) 673b gives the president the power to activate up to 200K selected reserve. During the activation, reservists may be released from active duty; however, others may be activated in order to keep the ceiling of up to 200K. Due to legal and system constraints, the 200K are not considered a mobilization.

4. When the President declares a national emergency, he

A. Must specify in the declaration of subsequent execution orders which authorities he is invoking under the national emergency.

- B. Has all powers, which may be operative in times of national emergency.
- C. Does not have to specify which authorities he is invoking under the national emergency.
- D. Must notify Congress of his actions, and upon notification Congress may not terminate his declaration of national emergency at any time.

The president must construct a set of national emergency powers, selecting from those available during the declaration of emergency. Declaring a national emergency remains an important decision, however, it is no longer the all-out decision that it was in the past. To help de-escalate a crisis or to allow us to make certain necessary actions with a minimum of provocation, we may declare an emergency for the sole purpose of freezing assets, exports or imports until a resolution is accomplished.

LESSON TWO

MOBILIZATION MANAGEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES

OVERVIEW

TASK DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson, you will learn the major functions of mobilization management and responsibilities.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

TASK: Identify the personnel responsible for the management of the mobilization process and their responsibilities.

CONDITION: Given the subcourse material for this lesson and a training scenario.

STANDARD: The student will respond with 70% accuracy to the multiple choice subcourse examination requiring recall and application of instructions.

REFERENCE: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

AR 165-1
UMT Information Handbook on Mobilization
JCRP-MD-89

INTRODUCTION

On the surface mobilization planning seems to involve only the drawing up of paper plans, which satisfy reporting requirements. It seems the classic paper drill, like a remote and complex "magic kingdom" which will never happen. However, for the UMT Senior Manager, Active Army or Reserve Component, MOB is now a major part of the mission (perhaps the major mission).

1. Mobilization Management.

a. The Chaplaincy must know how to mobilize in order to perform its mission to support the total Army at a time when it is most needed. In the event of mobilization, the Army deploys as do the most ready of Reserve and Guard Units. The rest of the force trains for deployment, and you should remember that virtually all of the UMT assets go with the troops. The UMT mission at home is to the families of deployed soldiers but the UMT assets are with the troops.

b. Guidance:

- (1) AMOPES, Annex P
- (2) AR 165-1, Ch 9
- (3) UMT Mob Planning Handbook

(4) [FM 100-17](#), MDRD

2. Mobilization Responsibilities.

a. Chief of Chaplains (CCH).

The CCH provides the leadership for chaplain mobilization and premobilization planning. Chaplain assets will be managed by the CCH through a decentralized management process, utilizing MACOM, CONUSA, STARC, AR-PERSCOM, and USARC staff chaplains.

b. MACOM Staff Chaplains.

(1) MACOM staff chaplains will ensure that their installation chaplains have a viable mobilization annex to their installation mobilization plan and a mobilization SOP. Basic guidance outlined in the Army Mobilization Plan, such as the FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System, must be followed.

(2) Overseas MACOM chaplains will battle-roster chaplains spaces and report initial filler requirements to the Office of the Chief of Chaplains (OCCH).

c. FORSCOM Staff Chaplain.

The FORSCOM staff chaplain has staff responsibilities for mobilizing, training, and preparing chaplains for deployment, and has overall responsibility for mobilization and deployment operations for chaplains.

d. USARPAC Staff Chaplain

The staff chaplain of U.S. Army, Pacific will plan, receive, train, and deploy AC and Reserve Component chaplains in the Pacific during mobilization.

e. CONUSA Staff Chaplain.

(1) The CONUSA staff chaplain is the key link between the AC and the Reserve Component chaplains before and during mobilization. He or she is responsible for intensive and coordinated planning with installations, reserve units, and individual chaplains. He or she also assists in recruiting and accessioning chaplains.

(2) Coordinates the mobilization of RC Chaplains and Chaplain Assistants.

(3) Will inspect triennial the UMT Mobilization Planbook at every mobilization station.

f. Commandant, USACHCS.

(1) The Commandant is responsible for developing mobilization plans to ensure that the Chaplain School will be able to provide sufficient training to students in the Chaplain Officer Refresher Course. He will also coordinate with the appropriate TASS Battalions for instruction of the Chaplain Assistant Refresher Course.

(2) The Commandant is also responsible for developing and implementing a training strategy to assist chaplain MOB planners in preparing their mobilization annex and SOP.

g. Installation Staff Chaplains

Installation staff chaplains will ensure that the installation has Chaplaincy input into the mobilization station mobilization plan and a viable mobilization SOP. The installation chaplain will select a qualified chaplain mobilization planner who will ensure that premobilization objectives and training requirements are met. The installation staff chaplain will cross-level chaplains during mobilization to meet the mobilization priorities of the CCH.

h. AR-PERSCOM Staff Chaplain.

The AR-PERSCOM staff chaplain serves as a liaison between the Chaplaincy and the PERSCOM. He or she will assist in the accessioning process, fill available reserve spaces, ensure correctness of reserve personnel data, and provide training opportunities.

3. Principal National Mobilization Agencies.

a. President.

- (1) Establishes national policy for MOB planning and execution.
- (2) Declares domestic or national emergencies, and issues executive order to mobilize units and/or individuals of Ready Reserve.

b. Congress.

- (1) Authorizes Full or Total mobilization by public law or joint resolution.
- (2) Enacts legislation to begin draft under Selective Service Act.

c. Federal Emergency Management Agency.

- (1) Establishes policies for MOB preparedness of Federal agencies.
- (2) Coordinates National Security Emergency Preparedness, including Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) scenarios.
- (3) Guides regional structures and states in emergency preparedness.
- (4) Serves as advisor to NSC.

d. Department of Transportation.

- (1) Develops programs to meet essential military and civil needs.
- (2) Controls priorities and allocates transportation resources.

e. Department of Energy.

- (1) Assures supply of all forms of energy.
- (2) Accelerates nuclear weapons deliveries to DoD.

f. Selective Service System.

- (1) Expands Selective Service System.

(2) Issues induction orders to satisfy manpower requirements.

g. Department of State.

(1) Formulates and executes political strategy.

(2) Administers overseas noncombatant emergency evacuation.

h. Department of Justice.

(1) Controls aliens and their property in the US.

(2) Assumes jurisdiction of violations of Selective Service Act.

i. Department of Health and Human Services.

(1) Develops plans to mobilize health care industry.

(2) Assists noncombatants evacuated from overseas.

j. General Services Administration.

(1) Administers government-wide ADP activities.

(2) Procures, maintains and disposes of strategic stockpile items.

4. Principal Army Mobilization Agencies.

a. Department of Defense.

(1) Directs development and execution of plans for national defense.

(2) Provides guidance and tasking for MOB planning.

(3) Reviews standby legislation.

(4) Advises NCA on need for mobilization.

(5) Issues mobilization directives and announces F- Hour, when authorized.

(6) Initiates action for legislation to commence the draft.

(7) Activates CRAF STAGE II, as required, and STAGE III, when authorized by declaration of national emergency.

b. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(1) Provides the framework for MOB planning.

(2) Advises NCA of military force requirements.

(3) Implements emergency actions to increase DEFCON.

(4) Provides deployment guidance.

(5) Monitors MOB and deployment process.

(6) Initiates, directs and controls deployment as directed by NCA.

c. Department of the Army.

- (1) Accesses force capabilities.
- (2) Provides MOB policy (AMOPES).
- (3) Reviews MOB plans and procedures.
- (4) Issues alert order for RC units thru CNGB, FORSCOM and other MACOM.
- (5) Monitors MOB and deployment.
- (6) Directs required Base Expansion.

d. FORSCOM.

- (1) Validates force requirements to support OPLAN
- (2) Prepares Army forces for commitment in support of national policy.
- (3) Prescribes procedures, requirements and responsibilities for MOB and deployment planning and execution (FORMDEPS).
- (4) Mobilizes, activates, trains and supports RC units.
- (5) Coordinates movement requirements with TRANSCOM.
- (6) Deploys forces as directed and scheduled by TRANSCOM.
- (7) Coordinates deployment changes with theater commander and TRANSCOM.

e. CONUSA.

- (1) Plans, prepares for, controls and manages FORSCOM MOB missions.
- (2) Approves all STARC and USARC MOB plans.
- (3) Commands USARC and readiness groups.
- (4) Assumes command of STARC, when mobilized.
- (5) Supervises and executes wartime asset redistribution.
- (6) Validates GOCOM for deployment.
- (7) Exercises OPCON over MS for MOB planning and execution.
- (8) Executes LDC, MSCD, and MACA plans.
- (9) Reviews and coordinates MOBTD

5. Principle CCH Mobilization Assets

- a. Active Force
- b. Active Guard/Reserve (AGR)
- c. ARNG & USAR Troop Program Units (TPU)

- d. Chaplain Detachments
- e. IMA/DIMA
- f. IRR
- g. MEDCOM Crisis Response Team
- h. Retirees

Practice Exercise

Lesson Two

Instructions The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

Situation: As a Chaplain Mobilization Planner, brief the subordinate UMTs on mobilization readiness, missions, and timetables.

1. As a MACOM Staff Chaplain, you must ensure that your installation chaplains have
 - A. A plan to assist in the recruiting and accessioning of chaplains.
 - B. A viable mobilization annex to their installation mobilization plan and a mobilization SOP.
 - C. The names of the chaplains to be redistributed in the event of a mobilization.
 - D. A mobilization plan to provide training opportunities.
2. When briefing a visiting chaplain general officer on chaplain mobilization, you should include
 - A. A copy of the post annex and SOP.
 - B. A list of retirees over age 60 scheduled to arrive.
 - C. A copy of the UMT mobilization annex and SOP.
 - D. Coordination of mobilization plans with USARC and FORSCOM.
3. During a national mobilization, this agency develops programs to meet essential military and civil needs.
 - A. Department of Transportation.
 - B. Department of Energy.
 - C. Federal Emergency Management Agency.
 - D. General Services Administration.
4. During a mobilization, the Department of the Army
 - A. Initiates, directs and control deployment as directed by NCA.
 - B. Provides guidance and tasking for MOB planning.
 - C. Formulates and executes political strategy.
 - D. Directs required base expansion.

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

1. As a MACOM Staff Chaplain, you must ensure that your installation chaplains have

A. A plan to assist in the recruiting and accessioning of chaplains.

B. A viable mobilization annex to their installation mobilization plan and a mobilization SOP.

C. The names of the chaplains to be redistributed in the event of a mobilization.

D. A mobilization plan to provide training opportunities.

An updated mobilization plan ensures that all members involved are properly trained and that the UMT is prepared to mobilize. When preparing the annex and SOP, you should follow the guidelines listed in the FORSCOM Mobilization and Deployment Planning System.

2. When briefing a visiting chaplain general officer on chaplain mobilization, you should include

A. A copy of the post annex and SOP.

B. A list of retirees over age 60 scheduled to arrive.

C. A copy of the UMT mobilization annex and SOP.

D. Coordination of mobilization plans with USARC and FORSCOM.

The Chaplain Mobilization Planner should be experienced on mobilization in order to know and do a good job. The Chaplain Mobilization Planner must know how to brief visiting chaplain general officers, and what items should be included in the briefing.

3. During a national mobilization, this agency develops programs to meet essential military and civil needs.

A. Department of Transportation.

B. Department of Energy.

C. Federal Emergency Management Agency.

D. General Services Administration.

During a national emergency the Department of Transportation cooperates with the Armed Forces to sustain the country's mission.

4. During a mobilization, the Department of the Army

- A. Initiates, directs and control deployment as directed by NCA.
- B. Provides guidance and tasking for MOB planning.
- C. Formulates and executes political strategy.

D. Directs required base expansion.

The principal Army mobilization agencies, which provide active support, are the Department of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Department of the Army, FORSCOM and CONUSA.

LESSON THREE

IDENTIFYING CHAPLAIN ASSETS/SHORTFALLS

OVERVIEW

TASK DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson, you will learn how to identify UMT assets.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

TASK: Describe the actions needed to identify the UMT assets, and determine shortfalls/cross leveling. Identify the steps necessary to prepare a training program.

CONDITION: Given the subcourse material for this lesson and a training scenario.

STANDARD: The student will respond with 70% accuracy to the multiple choice subcourse examination requiring recall and application of instructions.

REFERENCE: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

AR 165-1
UMT Information Handbook on Mobilization
[FM 16-1](#)

INTRODUCTION

UMT assets must be identified in order to determine shortfall/cross-leveling and to properly prepare a training program. To determine which assets are arriving and when they arrive requires pulling information from various systems and sources.

PART A - CHAPLAIN ASSETS

1. Active Duty Chaplains and Chaplain Assistants.

Active duty chaplains and chaplain assistants are assigned to active component units that are either "forward deployed" or earmarked to support one or more operation plans.

2. TTHS Account (Trainees, Transients, Holdees, Students).

Chaplains in the TTHS Account are used by OCCH to provide theater filler and casualty replacement personnel in support of one or more operation plans.

- a. **Trainees.**

Enlisted personnel must graduate from an MOS-producing course before being deployed.

- b. **Transients.**

Transients are all chaplains enroute to a PCS assignment. Chaplains enroute from CONUS to overseas will be diverted to the theater of operations. Chaplains enroute to a CONUS assignment are directed to immediately continue to that assignment and thus are not available for use as theater fillers or replacements.

- c. **Holdees.**

Holdees are chaplains on medical hold. They become available for use as theater fillers or replacements only after being appropriately released from patient status and reported to OCCH. Pre-separation holdees become available upon declaration of "stop-loss".

- d. **Students.**

Chaplain students are available for use as fillers and replacements upon graduation or termination of the course. Chaplains must complete basic course to be a deployable asset. Students will be assigned by OCCH.

3. Reserve Component (RC) UMTs.

The RC consists of the United States Army Reserve (USAR), and the Army National Guard (ARNG).

- a. **United States Army Reserve (USAR)**

- (1) **Troop Program Unit (TPU) UMTs.**

Troop Program Unit UMTs are all U.S. Army Reserve chaplains and chaplain assistants assigned to a reserve unit. They become deployable assets upon arrival at the mobilization station. TPU requirements include four, four-hour Unit Training Assemblies (UTA) once per month. This is known as a "drill weekend." The unit also performs a 14-day Annual Training (AT).

- (2) **Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).**

IRR chaplains and chaplain assistants are members of the Ready Reserve not assigned to the Selected Reserve and not on active duty. Upon mobilization, IRR chaplains and chaplain assistants are called to active duty and employed as fillers or replacements at the mobilization station. Members of the IRR may be preassigned to a unit on a mobilization station and provided a reporting date.

- (3) **Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA).**

IMA chaplains and chaplain assistants are assigned to MOBTDA/MTOE slots during wartime that do not exist during peacetime. IMAs are subject to recall during Presidential 200,000 call-up, a partial mobilization, and a full mobilization. Although IMA chaplains are trained to fill a specific wartime function, they are still deployable

assets and, should the need arise, may be employed as fillers or replacements. Drilling IMAs (DIMA) also perform monthly UTAs, commensurate with TPU chaplains.

b. Army National Guard (ARNG) UMTs.

ARNG units are commanded by the State Governor until mobilized at the home station. Once mobilized, ARNG units become a part of Active Component units under the appropriate MACOM. ARNG chaplains and chaplain assistants are considered deployable assets upon arrival at the mobilization station. The ARNG only has TPU positions, so the requirements are the same as with the USAR TPU above. The difference is that an ARNG AT is 15 days.

c. Retired Chaplains and Chaplain Assistants.

Retired chaplains and chaplain assistants are preassigned to Army Installations and are activated upon orders from DA. In most cases, retired members are nondeployable assets. However, a retired member may request assignment to a unit that is subject to deployment.

d. Chaplain Assistants.

Chaplain Assistants are assigned by DA, MILPERCEN.

e. Chaplain Candidates.

Chaplain Candidates are not mobilization assets.

PART B - DEPLOYABLE CHAPLAIN ASSETS/SHORTFALLS

It is essential that all MS chaplains be able to identify arrival times of deployable assets in order to determine shortfall and properly prepare a training program. Likewise, CONUSA chaplains must be able to identify all assets within their area of command.

1. Deployable Assets.

a. Active Duty Chaplains.

Active duty chaplains already assigned to an installation and, except for TTHS personnel, present for duty.

b. TTHS Chaplains.

The majority of TTHS chaplains, who will be assigned to the theater as filters or replacements. Those who remain in CONUS will be assigned by OCCH to fill shortfalls.

c. Troop Program Unit (TPU) UMTs.

MS chaplains should become familiar with the Mobilization Basis Stationing Plan at their installation to determine which Reserve Component units will arrive, when they will arrive, and when they will deploy.

d. Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) UMTs.

IRR MS chaplains should contact their installation mobilization planners to obtain information on the number and rank of IRR chaplains scheduled to report to their installation.

e. Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) UMTs.

MS chaplains should review their mobilization TDA/MTOE to determine whether there are vacant IMA chaplain slots at their installation. The MS chaplain should have the names and addresses of filled IMA chaplain spaces.

f. Army National Guard (ANG) UMTs.

Mob chaplains should check their installation's Mobilization Troop Basis Stationing Plan to determine the ARNG units arriving at their installation. They should also provide their CONUSA chaplain with the rollout of ARNG units arriving and request for name, rank, denomination, address, and other pertinent data for ARNG chaplains.

2. Personnel Data.

As a minimum, the STARC, RSC, and Division chaplains should maintain the following personnel data on their chaplain assets:

- a. Full Name.
- b. Rank (authorized for the position, and the actual rank of assigned UMT member).
- c. Unit, unit address, telephone/fax/e-mail.
- d. Denomination and a copy of ecclesiastical endorsement.
- e. Age/Date of Birth (DOB).
- f. Years of service.
- g. Current civilian occupation.
- h. Home address, telephone/fax/e-mail.
- i. Current ORB or 2-1.
- j. Additional documents as needed.

PART C -- REDISTRIBUTION AND CROSS-LEVELING

The redistribution and cross-leveling process requires assigning an individual from one unit to meet a shortage in another unit. Redistribution is performed at continental U.S. Army (CONUSA) level and cross leveling is performed at mobilization station level. The Chief of Chaplains has authorized redistribution and cross leveling during mobilization through decentralized management. All UMT mobilization and deployment planning will take the impact of personnel redistribution into account.

1. Priorities of the Chief of Chaplains (CCH).

a. The CCH delegates to lower levels, but in all cases the guidelines of the CCH are observed. The Chief of Chaplains has established the following parameters for redistribution and cross-leveling:

- (1) Priority for assigning chaplains is first to deploying units and then to training bases.
- (2) Whenever possible, one Jewish chaplain and four Catholic chaplains will be assigned to a division and the Protestant chaplains will be assigned to the remaining spaces. One Catholic chaplain will be assigned to separate brigades and the remaining spaces will be allotted to Protestant chaplains.
- (3) Personnel redistribution will be as needed. Unit integrity will be maintained whenever possible. CONUSA chaplains may redistribute chaplains before alert in anticipation of shortfalls at mobilization stations. The chief of Chaplains manages this process in the event of mobilization, but operational authority is delegated.

b. The Chief of Chaplain's priorities have an impact on the provision of religious support at the mobilization station. Many Active and Reserve Component UMTs will deploy immediately. Some RC UMTs will train intensively and then deploy based on their units' mission. This rapid flow through the mobilization station may take place at the same time requirements for religious support at the mobilization station increase. The families of Active Component units will still be in place. While requested to remain in place, some RC families may relocate to the area of mobilization station.

c. Upon full mobilization, the mobilization station will have Active and reserve Component UMT assets to support this religious support mission. Mobilization station religious support requirements must be forecasted, programmed, resourced, and met. Installation chaplains may draw upon the following personnel assets:

- (1) IMAs.
- (2) Retirees subject to the retiree recall program.
- (3) Active component or RC soldiers who are not deployed.
- (4) Civilian religious organizations in the area.

2. FORSCOM Staff Chaplain.

The FORSCOM staff chaplain is authorized to redistribute chaplains in CONUS to meet the priorities of the CCH.

3. CONUSA Staff Chaplains.

The CONUSA staff chaplains are authorized to redistribute chaplains in their areas of responsibility to meet the priorities of the CCH.

4. Installation Chaplains.

After mobilization, Installation Chaplain's can cross-level chaplains in close coordination with FORSCOM and CONUSA.

5. STARC and RSC Chaplains

Can cross-level during the Alert Phase in close coordination with CONUSA.

6. Other Requirements.

Mobilization planning must include the possible utilization of civilian religious organizations as secondary providers of religious support. It is uncertain how much religious support will be available from civilian communities in times of national emergency. Nevertheless, civilian religious organizations are part of the picture, and it is critical that the installation chaplain maintains up-to-date directories of area religious organizations and religious leaders as much as possible during peacetime.

PART D - MOBILIZATION TRAINING PROGRAM

1. Pre-mobilization.

- a. For planning and implementation purposes, the installation UMT has a key role in mobilizing the Chaplaincy. The installation staff chaplain becomes the mobilization station chaplain and must assume the leadership role to ensure that the installation can accomplish the UMT mobilization religious support mission.
- b. Before mobilization, the installation chaplain designates and supervises a chaplain mobilization planner who does the following:
 - (1) Prepares the chaplain annex to the IMP.
 - (2) Prepares the UMT mobilization SOP.
 - (3) Prepares the UMT MOBTDA.
 - (4) Coordinates with and tracks RC units scheduled to report to the installation.
 - (5) Conducts mobilization station exercises.
 - (6) Communicates with IMAs and retirees with orders to report to the installation upon mobilization.

2. Pre-mobilization Training.

- a. Mobilization is a time of confusion. Complete and realistic planning at the installation is one part of the solution. Training for mobilization is another part. Pre-mobilization training gives UMTs the opportunity to practice their mobilization religious support missions. This is also a way to evaluate the adequacy of mobilization plans and SOPs.
- b. Proper training for chaplains and chaplain assistants prior to mobilization requires concerted coordination among FORSCOM, USACHCS, CONUSA, AR-PERSCOM, and installation staff

chaplains. It also requires an open line of communication with all Reserve Component chaplains to discuss what is required of the individual, determine training needs, discuss training opportunities, and properly manage assets prior to and during mobilization.

- (1) FORSCOM Chaplain's office conducts annual mobilization training as directed by the OCCH.
- (2) The AR-PERSCOM staff chaplain must provide the maximum training opportunities for all IRR chaplains.
- (3) CONUSA chaplains provide training such as the CALL FORWARD and OPTIMAL FOCUS training exercises.
- (4) STARC and RSC chaplains must ensure that TPU chaplains receive the maximum possible training. The importance of chaplains being included in all mobilization exercises must be communicated to the reserve commanders. FORSCOM/CONUSA chaplains should develop training workshops.
- (5) For retired chaplains, see AR 601-10 for information on mobilization of retired members of the Army.
- (6) Supervisory chaplains and supervisory chaplain assistants must ensure that chaplain assistants receive the maximum training possible.

3. Unit and UMT Training for Deployment.

- a. Certain aspects of UMT training are supervised by the mobilization station chaplain. In most cases, the mobilization station chaplain is ready to conduct refresher training for RC UMTs. Training at the PPP/PSP prior to deployment is according to War fighting Commander in Chief (CINC) requirements in Theater. The Installation Commander and the CONUSA Training Support Battalion (TSB) will validate UMTs before deployment into the theater.
- b. The installation chaplain's coordination with RC UMTs should provide information about the deployment readiness of the UMTs. The installation chaplain should be aware of the following:
 - (1) Units with a chaplain who has not completed the CHOBC. Chaplains who have not completed the CHOBC are not deployable. Upon full mobilization, these chaplains will report directly to USACHCS to attend the CHOBC.
 - (2) Units without a chaplain or chaplain assistant.
 - (3) Units with a chaplain assistant who is not school qualified through the Chaplain Assistant Advanced Individual Training (AIT) Course or through the Chaplain Assistant Reserve Component Reclassification Course. Soldiers who are not school trained, as chaplain assistants will not be deployed as chaplain assistants.
- c. This information will provide the installation with data needed to cross level and to construct training programs. USACHCS will provide guidelines to determine the following:
 - (1) Who needs to be sent to USACHCS to complete training?

- (2) Who can be certified as qualified for deployment?
- (3) Who can complete the training at the mobilization station?

d. USACHCS will also provide prepackaged materials for mobilization station training programs.

4. Mobilization.

- a. In time of mobilization, the mobilization station chaplain will need to have adequate staff to do the following:
 - (1) Perform cross-leveling responsibilities.
 - (2) Provide religious support to soldier families.
 - (3) Augment religious support soldier training for deployment.
 - (4) Train-up RC UMTs.
- b. It is important that the UMTs assigned to units preparing to deploy, have primary responsibility for providing religious support to the soldiers' training and training for mobilization themselves.

Practice Exercise

Lesson Three

Instructions The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

Situation: As a Chaplain Mobilization Planner brief your subordinate UMTs the procedures of how to identify deployable chaplain assets and shortfalls, and how to determine redistribution and cross-leveling of personnel during mobilization.

1. Enlisted personnel that must graduate from an MOS-producing course before being deployed are
 - A. Transients.
 - B. Trainees.
 - C. Students.
 - D. Holdees.
2. During mobilization, you know that chaplain candidates are
 - A. Assigned by DA, MILPERCEN.
 - B. Assigned by CONUSA, MILPERCEN.
 - C. Considered mobilization assets.
 - D. Not mobilization assets.
3. CCH has authorized redistribution and cross leveling during mobilization through
 - A. Decentralized management.
 - B. The unified command.
 - C. Centralized management.
 - D. Your local MACOM management.

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

1. Enlisted personnel that must graduate from an MOS-producing course before being deployed are

A. Transients.

B. Trainees.

C. Students.

D. Holdees.

The personnel in the TTHS account are used by OCCH as fillers and replacements.

2. During mobilization, you know that chaplain candidates are

A. Assigned by DA, MILPERCEN.

B. Assigned by CONUSA, MILPERCEN.

C. Considered mobilization assets.

D. Not mobilization assets.

To properly prepare a mobilization training program, you must be able to identify chaplain assets.

3. CCH has authorized redistribution and cross leveling during mobilization through

A. Decentralized management.

B. The unified command.

C. Centralized management.

D. Your local MACOM management.

During mobilization, personnel redistribution is essential in order to ensure the success of the mission, and must be included in mobilization and deployment planning.

LESSON FOUR

MOBILIZATION REPORTING, LOGISTICS, FUNDING AND EXERCISES

OVERVIEW

TASK DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson, you will learn the reporting requirements and logistics of a mobilization plan.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

TASK: Demonstrate required knowledge and skills on how to provide mobilization reports, logistical support, and handling of fund and mobilization exercises.

CONDITION: Given the subcourse material for this lesson and a training scenario.

STANDARD: The student will respond with 70% accuracy to the multiple choice subcourse examination requiring recall and application of instructions.

REFERENCE: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

AR 165-1
UMT Information Handbook on Mobilization

INTRODUCTION

During mobilization, the UMT supports the specific religious, spiritual, and ethical needs of soldiers in keeping with the objectives and principles of Army installations. Therefore, it is essential that you familiarize yourself with the mobilization requirements of reporting, logistics, funding, and mobilization planners training/exercises. Be advised that reporting procedures and requirements may vary, according to the mission.

1. Reporting.

The following information must be reported by the mobilization chaplains to OCCH, through their CONUSA and FORSCOM on the 30th, 60th, 90th, 120th, 150th, and 180th day of mobilization:

- Name.
- Grade.
- Social Security Number.
- Denomination.
- Assignment of all chaplains mobilized to and/or deployed from the installation.

2. Logistics.

- a. Chaplain planners will ensure that adequate material is available for deployed chaplains and for those remaining in CONUS.
- b. Resupply items are available through the Army Supply System and Defense Logistics Agency. Materiel includes:
 - (1) Chapel facilities.
 - (2) Sleeping accommodations.
 - (3) Chaplain combat kits.
 - (4) Sacramental/ordinance items.

3. Funding.

- a. Mob station chaplains should ensure the proper training of personnel on how to handle appropriated (APF) and nonappropriated funds (NAF). Only USACHCS trained Fund Managers may administer NAF accounts.
- b. Chapters 15 and 16 of AR 165-1 contain specific guidance on how to handle these funds.

4. Mobilization Exercises.

a. JCS/HQDA Exercises.

HQDA, in conjunction with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, conducts worldwide mobilization exercises. All chaplain mobilization planners will, when possible, actively participate in these exercises to identify deficiencies in mobilization plans.

b. Field Exercise.

Chaplains will participate in field exercises to the maximum extent possible. Continuing exclusion of chaplains from field exercises should be reported through command channels to OCCH.

c. Training Events.

- (1) The FORSCOM chaplain will conduct one major mobilization planners training event each year for all chaplain mobilization planners worldwide. CONUSAs will conduct area mobilization training events as required.
- (2) Corps and installation chaplains will coordinate and conduct chaplain mobilization exercises (CHMOBEXs) to test chaplain mobilization planning. All CHMOBEXs should be carefully coordinated with appropriate staff sections (especially the G-3) and with units identified for participation.

Practice Exercise

Lesson Four

Instructions The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, review that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

Situation: As a Chaplain Mobilization Planner, brief your subordinate UMTs on the reporting, logistics, funding and worldwide exercises of the mobilization process.

1. As a Mobilization Chaplain, you should submit your personnel report to
 - A. OCCH, through your CONUSA and FORSCOM.
 - B. OCCH through your local MACOM.
 - C. HQDA, to OCCH through your CONUSA.
 - D. HQDA, to OCCH through your FORSCOM.
2. Chaplain Mobilization Exercises (CHMOBEXs) should be carefully coordinated with
 - A. Your local MACOM and with the units identified for participation.
 - B. FORSCOM and the units identified for participation.
 - C. CONUSA and the units identified for participation.
 - D. Appropriate staff sections (especially the G-3) and with units identified for participation.

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

1. As a Mobilization Chaplain, you should submit your personnel report to

- A. OCCH, through your CONUSA and FORSCOM.**
- B. OCCH through your local MACOM.
- C. HQDA, to OCCH through your CONUSA.
- D. HQDA, to OCCH through your FORSCOM.

Mobilization reporting is essential for redistribution and cross leveling of personnel.

2. Chaplain Mobilization Exercises (CHMOBEXs) should be carefully coordinated with

- A. Your local MACOM and with the units identified for participation.
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Chaplain Mobilization Exercises are designed to test chaplain mobilization planning.